

BOROUGH OF TIPTONANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(Dr. Eric C. Downer)

including that of the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

(Mr. G.H. Acton, M.S.I.A.)

for the

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER1943.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Sedgley Road West,
TIPTON.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of
Tipton.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my third Annual Report for the year 1943. In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health it is greatly abridged and is in reality an interim report.

I have to record the resignation of Miss Margaret Slack, Superintendent Health Visitor who retired on the 31st January, 1943, with our grateful thanks and warm wishes. Consequent on her retirement Mrs. L. Bowen was appointed Health Visitor. The post of Superintendent Health Visitor remains unfilled for the time being.

In all other respects the staff remains the same as in 1942. I most gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness to them for loyal and good work throughout the year.

I should like to thank you Mr. Mayor, the Chairmen and Members of the Public Health, Maternity and Midwives Committees and the members of the Council for their encouragement and interest in the work and the support which they have given me throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

ERIC C. DOWNER.

Medical Officer of Health.

S T A T I S T I C S.

Area (in acres)	2167
Population (Census 1931)	36814
Registrar General's Estimate of the population Mid-year 1943	35610
No. of inhabited houses, December, 1943. approx.	9250
Rateable Value (31st March 1943)	£145858
Sum represented by a penny rate	£555

The following figures are provided by the Registrar General

	M.	F.	Total
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Live Births.

Legitimate	424	372	796
Illegitimate	13	10	23

Birth Rate per 1000 estimated resident population 25.00

	M.	F.	Total
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Still Births

17	10	27
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Still Birth Rate (per total live and still births) per 1000 population 35.75

	M.	F.	Total
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Deaths.

212	197	409
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Death Rate per 1000 estimated resident population 11.48

Maternal Mortality Rate 0.49

Infantile Mortality Rate 62.27

The number of visits paid during the year by Health Visitors:-

to expectant mothers	First Visits	427
	Total Visits	720
to children under 1 year of age	First Visits	847
	Total Visits	2951
to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	Total Visits	4218

Attendances at all Welfare Centres.

	<u>Central Clinic</u>	<u>Burnt Tree</u>	<u>Ocker Hill</u>	<u>Tipton Green</u>
No. of attendances by:-				
1. Children under one year	2432	163	1418	1101
2. Children between one and five years	1282	106	636	508

The total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who on the date of their first attendance were under 1 year of age was 470 representing 57.39% of the notified live births.

Defects found in children attending the Centres.

Debility	6
Malnutrition	4
Overfeeding	13
Improper Feeding	18
Skin Diseases	38
Tonsils and Adenoids	9
Phimosis	25
Squint	6
Umbilical Hernia	18
Crippling defects	2
Eye defects	9
Inguinal hernia	1
Constipation	26
Miscellaneous	44

The number of children under 5 years treated at the Minor Ailment Clinics was 199 of whom 190 were new cases and 9 were old cases. The total attendances numbered 305.

Children treated at Ophthalmic Clinic.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Treatment recommended</u>	<u>Total</u>
Squint	Spectacles prescribed	12
? Squint	Spectacles not prescribed	1
Conjunctivitis	Clinic treatment	5
Obstructed tear duct	Referred to Hospital	1
Other conditions	Treatment advised	6
Retests	Advised	2

There were 3 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year and of these 2 were removed to Hospital. In no case was vision impaired.

The Dental Clinic for children under 5 and for nursing and expectant mothers was held fortnightly because the numbers coming for treatment were so small. The number of children seen by the Dentist was 6 and the total attendances for under fives were 7.

The number of children on the Child Life Protection Register was 1 and the number of persons receiving children for reward at the end of the year was 1.

The Ante-natal Clinic is held on Friday afternoons. 309 women attended for examination during the year. The attendances totalled 671.

Under arrangements with the West Bromwich Corporation 72 women were sent to Hallam Hospital for treatment for conditions complicating pregnancy.

<u>Midwives.</u>	<u>District</u> <u>Midwives</u>	<u>Private</u> <u>Midwives</u>	<u>Others</u>
No. of midwives practising at the end of the year	4	3	3
No. of cases attended during the year:-			
(a) as Midwives	264	330	29
(b) as Maternity Nurses	12	50	-

During the year Midwives summoned medical aid under the Midwives Act, 1918, Section 14, Subsection 1, in 198 cases.

There was 1 case of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during the year. It was nursed at home.

Four women died in consequence of childbirth but from conditions other than sepsis, representing a rate of 0.19% of live and still births.

The Maternal Death Rate per 1000 live and still births was 0.49.

Dental treatment for ante-natal and post-natal mothers was as follows:-

No. of ante-natal cases seen by Dentist)	20
No. of post-natal cases seen by Dentist)	

Total attendances

45

DETAILED CAUSES OF DEATH.

The above Table of Deaths is given by the Registrar General.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table gives particulars of the incidence of Notifiable Diseases. These differ to a small degree from the Registrar General's figures.

Disease	Number of cases notified	Number of Deaths (Registrar General's figures)
Scarlet Fever	143	-
Diphtheria	132	11
Measles	239	-
Whooping Cough	90	2
Pneumonia	111	29
Erysipelas	11	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-
Typhoid	1	-
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	1

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Pyrexia	Urticaria	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis
Under 1 year	-	-	26	14	5	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 2 years	3	4	46	14	2	-	-	-	-	-
2 to 3	8	8	34	12	7	-	-	-	-	-
3 to 4	11	11	35	17	8	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 5	17	18	37	13	5	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 10	72	50	57	18	14	2	-	-	-	-
10 to 15	21	26	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20	4	5	2	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
20 to 35	5	8	-	-	23	3	-	-	-	-
35 to 45	2	2	-	-	17	2	-	-	-	-
45 to 65	-	-	-	-	15	1	-	-	-	-
over 65	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-

T U B E R C U L O S I S .

Age Periods	Tuberculosis											
	New Cases						Deaths					
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 yr.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5 yrs.	1	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
5-15	-	1	4	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	13	13	1	3	30	1	3	-	-	-	-	4
25-35	9	6	1	-	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
35-45	1	2	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
45-55	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
55-65	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	2	1	-	8
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The general health of the public of Tipton in the latter half of the fourth year and the commencement of the fifth year of war remains good and again we attribute this to the Governmental measures taken to ensure an adequate food supply, to the high level of earnings in the town, and to the low incidence of infectious disease. A mild winter which was a pleasant relief after the three severe ones which preceded it helped to prevent shortage of fuel resulting in public discomfort or exposure. On the whole the general health of the community shows much to be thankful for.

The Death Rate of 11.48 marks a further stage in a steady decline since 1939. The principal cause of Death is again Cardiac disease (99); respiratory diseases (Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Pulmonary Tuberculosis etc) (84) are second with very slight increase on last year; the third and fourth places are occupied by Intra-cranial vascular lesions and Cancer respectively.

The incidence of infectious disease calls for some comment. Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria each show a rise of some 30% The Scarlet Fever was of a mild type, many cases not requiring hospitalisation. Diphtheria on the contrary was often severe and resulted in 11 deaths, or one in twelve. Measles and Whooping Cough each showed a considerable drop in accordance with the usual bi-annual variation. With one or two exceptions, prompt hospitalisation in the institutions of the West Midlands Joint Hospital Board was available for all necessary cases of notifiable infectious disease.

The incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis shows a slight increase, but deaths from this disease were fewer. Difficulty of obtaining prompt admission to Hospital or Sanatorium caused cases to be left for a period in their homes which in a town crowded with war workers and others gives rise to considerable problems of segregation and control. This Authority has expressed both to the Staffordshire and Wolverhampton Joint Board and to the Ministry its concern in this matter.

Towards the end of the year a widespread Influenza epidemic was experienced. Fortunately the disease was not of the severest type and only five deaths from this cause were reported. Comment on the measures taken to ensure adequate nursing facilities for this disease will be given below.

The outbreak of an epidemic of Influenza in early November 1943, gave rise to the fear that it might attain the proportions and severity of the great epidemic of 1918-1919. The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, Sir Wilson Jameson, afforded to all Medical Officers of Health guidance in the matter and informed them of the arrangements which had been made with the Defence Authorities for the release of medical personnel from the Forces to assist in the treatment of civilians in the area in which they were stationed. Offers of helpful service were also made by such bodies as the British Red Cross, St. John Ambulance Brigade etc., and non-professional service was afforded by Youth Organisations etc. A conference was called by the Medical Officer of Health of representatives of all these organisations and a most ready response was forthcoming. A comprehensive scheme was drawn up whereby (1) the Practitioners were informed of the method they should take via their Local War Committee to obtain the help of Service Doctors, (2) the Council placed the services of their nursing staff at the disposal of the Medical Officer of Health and Doctors of the town to augment the district nursing services if necessary, (3) members of the British Red Cross and St. John were made available on rota to assist district nurses etc. with semi-nursing work and such jobs as bed making, cooking, bathing babies etc., (4) members of the Youth Organisations

were made available for running errands, fetching meals etc., (5) a scheme was worked out in case of necessity whereby nourishing meals cooked at the British Restaurant could be distributed by Civil Defence vehicles. Before the end of the year these services stood complete. But we are happy to report that the epidemic showed signs of abating and was of neither the extent nor the severity feared. It was therefore not found necessary, with the exception of some help given by the district nurses, Red Cross and St. John, to implement this emergency service. But it still exists en-cadre and can be brought speedily into action in the event of any serious epidemic. We regard the cordial response as a very great credit to the already hard worked people of this town.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Ambulance service of the town operated by Civil Defence personnel by agreement between this Authority and the Staffordshire County Council worked satisfactorily throughout the year. The conveyance by ambulance of children returning from hospital after tonsillectomy and of children discharged from Infectious Disease Hospitals was a great improvement.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

The campaign for the immunisation of children in the town proceeded satisfactorily. The number immunised being 340 children between the ages of 5 and 15, and 153 children under 5.

SCABIES.

The Scabies diagnostic clinic on Wednesday afternoons and the Scabies clinic at the Central Clinic functioned throughout the year. Use was made from time to time of the Scabies Order to ensure examination and the treatment of contacts for refractory cases. In the majority of cases use of this procedure was not necessary as the cases submitted themselves voluntarily for the necessary examination and treatment. Throughout the year, 454 adults and 521 school children and 253 under school age have been treated at the Central Clinic. Broadly speaking we may say that Scabies was not as prevalent as at the end of 1942.

To our regret a negotiation for permission to purchase a Steam Disinfector for the town has not yet reached a favourable as the view was held that owing to the supply position the town's case for a Disinfector was not sufficiently urgent to justify the issue of the necessary permit during the present crisis.

CHILDBIRTH IN INSANITARY AND OVERCROWDED HOMES.

Early in 1943 an agreement was made between the Council and the Staffordshire County Council Public Assistance Committee for the admission of women living in insanitary and overcrowded houses to the institutions of the Staffordshire County Council. Under this heading 9 cases were admitted and this important Service has worked well.

HOME HELP SCHEME.

Owing to the shortage of women power it has not been possible to set up a proper Home Help Scheme under the Authority. The Committee are agreeable and will consider the setting up of such a Scheme at the earliest possible moment when it seems practicable. Meanwhile, it has been

found possible to hospitalise or otherwise provide for the care of nearly all cases where a mother could not rely on a friend or near relative to look after her and see to her household affairs.

LAYETTES AND CLOTHING COUPONS.

To our regret the supply of Layettes provided by the women of America through the Red Cross came to an end early in the year. This was a splendid service and at the conclusion of hostilities the Authority will consider maintaining a stock of Layettes to be provided in suitable cases.

Also to our regret the duty of issuing clothing coupons to expectant mothers was during 1943 transferred from the Local Public Health Department to the Local Food Office. While this was undoubtedly convenient in that it saved expectant mothers having to visit the two offices for coupons and food books etc., it was in other respects a retrograde step. The fact of making clothing coupons to expectant mothers issueable at the Local Public Health Department was to make pregnancy notifiable not later than the fourth month and this Department was able to make excellent use of this information. The early information of the fact of pregnancy enabled the mother to be visited, ante-natal care to be carefully organised, choice of midwife advised with a view to the even distribution of cases between midwives of the town, and hospitalisation for confinement to be arranged in cases requiring it. Altogether a valuable service had grown out of it. To some extent this has been maintained since, by the friendly arrangement existing between the Health Department and the Local Food Office whereby mothers applying at the Food Office for coupons are invited to give certain details which are transmitted to the Health Department. But this arrangement is dependent solely on the friendly co-operation which exists between the two offices. We definitely hold that in one way or another the condition of pregnancy should be kept notifiable after the war. Only thus can adequate ante-natal care and supervision be ensured.

WAR-TIME DAY NURSERY.

The war-time Day Nursery after many delays in construction was opened after Easter. Since that time it has always been full and there has usually been a small waiting list. This Nursery was agreed to by the Authority following representations of both the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Labour and we were instructed that the children of parents not at work were not to be admitted. That limitation keeps out of the Nursery some children e.g. children of sick or ailing mothers, who most need the care provided. Whatever may be the fate of the war-time Nursery when at the conclusion of hostilities many mothers may cease to work, we feel that this Nursery should be maintained in the town to take (1) the children of ailing or incompetent mothers and (2) for short periods, children of mothers who are being confined or temporarily ill or where there is illness in the house, or where the mother is no longer free to look after the child. The war-time Nursery under the management of Miss Prestwood, S.R.N., has done an excellent job and the healthy condition of the children attending it is its justification. We refrain from comment on the purely economic point of view.

TIPTON NURSING ASSOCIATION.

A grant of £200 was made by the Council to the Tipton and District Nursing Association for the year ending 31st March, 1943, in respect of general nursing work subject

to a copy of the Association's accounts apportioned between General Nursing and Midwifery Services being submitted to the Council.

DUDLEY GUEST HOSPITAL.

The Council, in accordance with Section 181 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, gave a subscription of £21 per annum to this institution. The Council have the right to nominate a certain number of persons for in-patient and out-patient treatment and these persons are selected by the Health Department.

BRITISH RESTAURANT.

During the year 1943, two more British Restaurants were opened:- Mount Street, Great Bridge on the 9th August, and Dudley Port on the 7th December.

This provision of three Restaurants in the town has ensured that very few people in Tipton are more than one mile from a British Restaurant. Each Restaurant, in addition to providing meals for consumption on the premises, has its Cash and Carry Department. The standard of meals has been good when one considers the difficulties of wartime catering. It might be commented that the working population of the town do not perhaps appreciate fresh and uncooked vegetables at their proper value, but broadly speaking a splendid service for the provision of meals has grown up.

In June the British Restaurants provided 6357 main meals for consumption on the premises and 2182 meals under Cash and Carry, and in the month of December 10140 meals on the premises and 3334 by Cash and Carry. The price of a full meal consisting of soup, main dish and pudding is 1s.2d. It is well within the limits of a population earning good money. It is to be remembered that there are in the town in addition to the three British Restaurants many works canteens, some of them fairly large.

CONCLUSION.

In accordance with instructions of the Ministry of Health and the necessity for saving paper, this report has been kept down to a minimum. Details of other work have been carefully preserved in order that a comprehensive report may be furnished at the end of the war, if so desired.

S L U M C L E A R A N C E.

JOINT REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

No houses were dealt with under the Housing Act, 1936 during the year. The following table shows the total number of houses dealt with under the Housing Act from 1931 the commencement of the Scheme, to 31st December, 1943.

	Total no. of houses	Total no. demolished	Total no. of persons displaced
91 Clearance Areas	1321	1270	6201
Individual unfit houses and caravans in respect of which demolition orders have been made	488	457	2305
Parts of buildings in respect of which closing orders have been made	11	1	50
Individual unfit houses in respect of which undertakings have been accepted	3	-	18
Individual unfit houses and caravans demolished in anticipation of demolition orders	5	5	23
Totals	1828	1733	8597

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report on the sanitary administration of the Borough for the year 1943. The report has been considerably curtailed in accordance with Ministry of Health instructions.

During the year, a large amount of time has been devoted to the inspection of unsound food at shops, canteens and other food premises in addition to the meat inspection at the Government Centralised Slaughterhouse; also the billeting of evacuees and the lodging of war workers created a fair amount of extra work.

The housing situation in the Borough was again one of the department's main problems; the ever increasing grossly overcrowded houses reported or discovered and the large amount of sub-tenants living in houses, make a formidable number requiring to be provided with proper and suitable housing accommodation.

The condition of a certain number of old, worn out houses included in the Slum Clearance Programme will necessitate immediate action by the Local Authority as soon as it is possible. The Local Authority carried out certain works of remedying urgent sanitary defects to private property owing to the lack of labour available for the property owners and the problem of remedying defects to houses has again been difficult.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their confidence; the Medical Officer of Health for his encouragement and support and the whole of the staff for their splendid service.

I am,
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

G.H.ACTON.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.

The total number of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors totalled 4740.

In addition 482 preliminary notices and 26 statutory notices were served under the Public Health Acts.

The number of complaints registered during the year was 493 as against 565 in 1942.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Houses inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts	322
Re-inspections	1717
Centralised Government Slaughterhouse	629
Visits under the Factory Act	59
Visits re Overcrowding, Re-housing etc.	74
Tents, Vans, Sheds	11
Markets	50
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	36
Petroleum Regulations	112
Visits to defective and obstructed drains	207
Vermin-infested houses	102
Infectious and Contagious Diseases	519
Visits under the Shops Acts	23
Visits under the Rat and Mice Destruction Act	170
Food Premises	158
Cinemas and Schools	17
Miscellaneous Inspections	534
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Total	4740
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INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No. of visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors	519
No. of disinfections carried out	337

DISINFESTATION.

It has not been found possible to utilise H.C.N. in the work of disinfestation but 71 Council Houses and 16 privately owned dwelling houses infested with vermin were treated with insecticide, and in addition 75 A.R.P. and Firewatching premises connected with various industrial undertakings were disinfected.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION
OF FOOD.

During the year 629 visits were paid to the Centralised Slaughterhouse by the Sanitary Inspectors. The number of animals inspected was 49,440 made up as follows:-

Beasts	...	...	...	7074
Calves	...	...	...	3676
Sheep and Lambs	...	...	...	32291
Pigs	...	...	...	6199

In addition 158 visits were paid to Food Shops, Canteens and other premises for the inspection of unsound food.

The total amount of meat and other foodstuffs condemned as being unfit for human consumption was as follows:-

Description of Food	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs
Butchers Meat from Centralised Slaughterhouse	80	19	0	22
Bacon	-	-	2	11
Cheese, Butter and Margarine	-	1	3	20
Fish, Poultry and Rabbits	-	-	2	4
Sausage	-	1	1	20
Eggs	-	-	1	5
Sugar	-	1	0	21
Vegetables	10	0	0	7
Miscellaneous	-	2	3	7
<u>CANNED GOODS.</u>				
Canned Meat	1	8	0	20
" Fruit	-	1	2	11
" Vegetables	-	-	1	26
" Milk	-	7	0	18
" Fish	-	-	2	26
" Jams	-	-	1	2
Miscellaneous canned goods	-	1	0	11
TOTAL	93	7	2	7

The undermentioned table shows the number of carcases inspected and condemned at the Government Centralised Slaughterhouse. Glancing at the table one notes with gratification the continued decline in the percentage of Cows and Pigs affected with Tuberculosis. The other noticeable feature is the continued increase in the percentage of animals affected with disease other than Tuberculosis; this is a result of (a) the Government's wise policy of eradicating poor and aged cows from the various herds and (b) the rapid increase in the number of animals affected with parasitic diseases.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED
(Return as required by the Ministry of Health)

	Cattle Exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4513 (4573)	2516 (1098)	3676 (2806)	32291 (32532)	6199 (6531)
Number inspected	4513 (4573)	2516 (1098)	3676 (2806)	32291 (32532)	6199 (6531)
<u>ALL DISEASES except TUBERCULOSIS</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	2 (Nil)	125 (16)	20 (5)	48 (41)	7 (10)
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	416 (261)	678 (237)	14 (23)	2208 (1787)	455 (342)
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	9.3 (5.7)	31.3 (23.0)	0.9 (1.0)	7.0 (5.6)	7.45 (5.4)
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	4 (4)	41 (10)	1 (Nil)	1 (Nil)	9 (5)
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	249 (232)	910 (439)	18 (17)	2 (Nil)	466 (586)
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	5.6 (5.2)	36.1 (40.9)	0.52 (0.61)	0.01 (Nil)	7.7 (8.8)

(Government Centralised Slaughterhouse catering for the Boroughs of Oldbury, Rowley Regis, Tipton and West Bromwich).

Figures in brackets are for the year 1942.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1935.

42 applications for the renewal of the existing licenses to slaughter or stun animals under the above Act were granted. No new licenses were granted.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER.

5 cows were sent in to the Centralised Slaughterhouse for slaughter by Veterinary Officers under the above Order and in 2 instances the animals were found to be affected with Generalised Tuberculosis and in the remaining 3 with Localised Tuberculosis.

FARMS AND DAIRIES.

During the year periodical visits were paid to the farm and dairies. It was found necessary to warn one Dairymen in respect of unsatisfactory conditions existing at his Dairy and certain alterations to premises and plant are being carried out to ensure a cleaner milk supply. The remainder were found to be on the whole in a clean and satisfactory condition.

It must be stated however that Dairymen are carrying on under difficult conditions especially in regard to the type of labour available for the work.

The number of licenses issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1938 was 16. There is only one registered Cowkeeper in the Borough.

MILK SUPPLY.

The following table gives the results of the bacteriological examination of 25 samples of milk taken by this Authority. The majority of samples of undesignated milk taken in course of delivery from farms situated outside the Borough to Dairies inside the Borough were very unsatisfactory. In each case the Local Authority in which the farm was situated was informed and action taken to ensure a cleaner supply.

Designation	Methylene Blue Test		Bacillus Coli		Phosphatase Test		Bacteria per C.C.	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Absent	Present	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Above 100 th.	Below 100 th.
Pasteurised	-	-	-	-	8	1	4	5
Accredited	5	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
Tuberculin Tested	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
# Undesignated	3	5	3	5	-	-	-	-

Taken in course of delivery to Dairies.

Two samples of milk were also obtained for bacteriological examination for the presence of Tubercl Bacilli with a negative result in each case.

FACTORY ACT, 1937.

59 visits were paid to premises under the above Act and the following work carried out:-

Additional sanitary conveniences provided for male and female employees	11
Sanitary conveniences repaired and provided with proper doors and fasteners etc.	9
Sanitary conveniences provided with intervening ventilated space	2
Washing facilities provided	2
Flushing arrangements provided to mens urinals	4
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	4
Bakehouses limewashed and cleansed	6

OUTWORKERS.

The premises of 12 outworkers were inspected during the year and were found in a satisfactory condition.

SHOPS, CANAL BOATS, OFFENSIVE TRADES ETC.

No outstanding irregularities were discovered in course of routine inspection.